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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1898-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Spain's Commissioners Unready for Conference.

JOINT MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

They Will Demand Pay for the Philippines.

FAILING, THEY WILL WITHDRAW

Dare Not Return Home if They Should Give Way.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

PARIS, November 14.-It has been decided that there will be no joint sessions of the peace commissions today. Secretary ceived from Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission this morning a note saying that the Spanish commissioners had found it impossible to prepare their memorandum for presentation today, and asking if the United States commissioners would be inconvenienced if, owing to the late arrival from Madrid of expected data, the Spanfards should request that the next meeting be deferred until Wednesday.

Secretary Moore replied that the American commissioners were quite ready to accommodate the Spanish commissioners in this matter, and the joint session was practically deferred until Wednesday next.

Importance is attached to this delay, it being regarded as indicating that the Spanish commissioners are preparing for a final stand in these negotiations..

Spain Grows Obstinate.

It may now be definitely stated that they will not sign a treaty of peace which yields to Spain no more from the Philippine Islands than has thus far been offered or indicated by the Americans. Should the latter announce that the United States is only willing to reimburse Spain for her pacific expenditures in the Philippine Islands, the Spanish commissioners will reply that their mission is finished. Should this occur, it is possible the Spaniards will also suggest a suspension of the negotiations through the commission and the resumption of negotiations between Madrid and Washington.

This attitude of the Spaniards is explained by the fact that the members of the Spanish commission have political alliances and personal responsibilities to constituencies and the national creditors of Spain which restrict them to certain lines. which are as far as the ministry at Madrid cares to go. It is pointed out that if the five Spanish commissioners here signed a treaty yielding the Philippine Islands to the United States without lessening Spain's debt in an appreciable degree, they could not return home with the prospect of any political future before them, and possibly would be in danger of violence at the hands ci mobs.

Next Meeting Decisive.

At the next meeting of the commissioners the Americans will learn the definite attitude of Spain on any propositions thus far made. The Spaniards, howevere, in this presentation, will not declare all negotiations closed. They will insist that the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippine Islands is beyond question, but will announce Spain's readiness to yield that sovereignty for an adequate equivalent, and will then invite negotiations under the Spanish construction of the protocol.

The American commissioners may then communicate their final attitude to the Spaniards, but the Americans are expected at a future meeting to present a carefully prepared conclusion of their contention and conditions. Should they not be different from those already presented, the time will then have arrived when Spain will declare herself helpless, though steadfast, and will await the next step of the United States, whatever it may be. Thus Spain will be able to say to her creditors that she has done her utmost, and that the issue must rest between them and the United States.

Cablegrams From Paris.

It is learned that on Saturday President McKinley received cablegrams from the individual members of the peace commission, each giving his views as to the proper course to pursue. These cablegrams were read at special cabinet meetings Saturday afternoon and night, when four or five members of the cabinet were present. It be learned whether there unanimity in the views of the commis-

Tomorrow's cabinet meeting may furnish more definite news as to the ore definite news as to the situation. A cabinet officer said this afternoon that truth in the story that President McKinley may abandon to the Span-iards all of the Philippines except an island

WEBSTER DAVIS RETURNS.

Congratulated by Chairman Babcock

on His Campaign Work. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Web ster Davis returned to Washington today, after two months' campaigning as the chief orator of the republican committee. During the speechmaking trip, which closed the right before the elections, he made speeches in twelve states, beginning in Pennsylvania and finishing in Washington, state. He made fifty speeches in all. Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committee today addressed a letter of congratulation and thanks to Mr. Davis, in which he says: "Our great fight was in the territory which you covered, namely, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Cal-ifornia and Washington. I realized fully that if the republicans organized the Fifty-

sixth Congress they would have to do so from members elected from these states. From all the points where you have spoken in these states I have received telegrams and letters advising the committee of the good results to the party from your speeches. The states in which you have spoken have returned almost solid republican delegatings and you have reason to spoken have returned almost solid republican delegaticits, and you have reason to be proud of the results and the active part you took in the campaign."

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow returned today from Kansas, where he participated in the campaign.

CUBAN FINANCES.

Some Interesting Figures as to Re-ceipts and Expenditures.

Some very interesting figures regarding he receipts and expenditures of the Island of Cuba have been sent to Washington. Officers of the Cuban military commission have made a careful examination of Cuban finances, showing the receipts and expenditures of the island under Spanish rule and ilso estimates of what will occur when the United States takes control of the island. Among the principal items of receipts in the estimate for the year 1898 are the following: From taxes on real estate, income tax, liquo; licenses and other internal revenue taxes \$6.142,590; import and export duties, and ether income from the custom houses, \$14,705,000; stamp paper and stamps of all kinds, \$1.640,650; from the lotteries, \$1,900,500; sales of effects of the state, \$435,000; from other sources, \$1,536,000; making a total of \$26,559,650. The expenses are given as follows: For the government of the island under the authority of the government (autonomous), as follows: General obligations, \$159,65; department of grace, justice and government, \$1,612,859; department of the treasury, \$708,978; department of public instruction, \$247,033; department of public work and communications, \$1,036,582; department of agriculture, industry and commerce, \$108,178; making a total of \$26,374,035.

It is estimated that upon the assumption of control of Cuba by the United States certain expenses now incurred each year under Spanish sovereignty will cease, namely: Civil, military and other penthe following: From taxes on real estate,

under Spanish sovereignty will cease, namely: Civil, military and other pensions, \$529,700; the retired list of the army and navy, \$1,450,881; interest and amortization of the debts created in 1882 1886 and 1890, \$10,435,183; for expenses of military governors and the permanent military establishment of the island, composed of Spanish forces, as well as material for war, \$6.108,324; expenses of the naval establishment in the Island, \$1,100,299; subsidy paid the Compania Transatlantica of Spain, \$471,836; salaries of the governor general and other officials and officers, \$500,000, making a total reduction of \$20,501,995.

An item of expense for the government of An item of expense for the government of Cuba under the governor general is designated for the maintenance of guardia civil, who are employed as a police force in the suburban and rural districts, which amounts to \$2.005,221. Another item under the autonomous government is for the maintainance of the orden publico, a police force used in cities and towns amounting force used in cities and towns, amounting to \$565.419. Under the general expenses of the state, an item for the maintenance of the clerical establishment is included,

which amounts to \$253,214.

These figures are considered very interesting among the officials here as showing that the burdens of taxation upon the peo-ple of Cuba can be largely reduced under a form of government independent of Spain.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Everything Quiet and No Action to Be Taken at This Time. Attorney General Griggs has received a communication from Ernest F. Cochran, as-

sistant United States attorney for South

arolina, saying: "Have just had confidential interview with esponsible man, on whose statements I rely. He has been at and near Greenwood during the whole time of the disturbances. He reports that there was no violence on Friday or Saturday, and that no further trouble is apprehended. All bands have dispersed. I have concluded not to send a

an to the scene. The Attorney General said this morning hat no further action would be taken in the South Carolina case. It is expected that during the next few weeks many resolutions from colored or-ganizations throughout the country will be received at the White House and Department of Justice, protesting against the con-tinuation of a condition which permits of so much violence and bloodshed.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Experiments Prove It Does Not Sur-

vive Drying Process. The Agricultural Department has determined after a series of experiments that the San Jose scale, found on pears, apples and peaches in various parts of the country, does not survive the process of fruit drying. This proves absolutely the falsity of the claims of several European governments which exclude American fruits from their ports.

A German expert, who came to this country especially to investigate this subject, was present at the last experiment. Large lots of fruit infected by the scale were tested by all the known methods of commercial drying and microscopic examina-tion showed that the scales did not survive the process. The expert was given samples of the work and access to the experiments, and seemed to be convinced that the conclusions of the government were

Personal Mention.

Mr. Roger I. Fitch of Company G of the Reosevelt Rough Riders is visiting his uncle, Mr. Fitch, at the Colonial. Emiel Lindgren has returned from three months' stay in Newport, R. I., and is at No. 1504 H street.

Wilber W. Marmaduke, chairman of executive committee of the Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association of the United States, has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to at-tend the eleventh annual convention. Mr. J. Spliedt has returned from a trip to Boston by sea for the benefit of his

the convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

The following Washingtonians are booked to sail for Europe on the St. Louis, which will leave New York next Wednesday: Mrs. A. E. Bates, Miss Henrietta Bates and Miss Eliza M. Bates.

Dr. Ennis is at Albany, N. Y., attending

Officers Honorably Discharged.

The following named officers of the United States volunteer army have been honorably discharged: Lieut. Horace Webster, 3d New York Infantry; Capt. John C. Breckinridge, assistant quartermaster: Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, chief engineer; Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps; Maj. Robert B. C. Bement, engineer officer; Capt. William K. Alexander, assistant quartermaster.

The following named officers of the volanteer army have been honorably discharged: Capt. Edward J. Olden, 47th New York Infantry; Second Lieut. R. J. Moore, 4th Illinois Infantry; Capt. William E. Hogue, 2d Louisiana Infantry; Second Lieut. Ulysees S. Limecooley, 9th Illinois Infantry; Capt. Ossian C. Van Zandt, 2d Illinois Infantry; First Lieut. Infantry; First Lieut. Arthur H. Walker, Sth Illinois Infantry, and Second Lieut. C. C. Beecher, 8th Pennsylvania Infantry; First Lieut. Edward Abend, jr., 4th

On the Retired List. Brig. Gen. William S. Worth, U. S. A. has been placed upon the retired list, upon his own application, after thirty years'

SAW THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE TROOPS IN REVOLT

Centennial Celebration.

pathy With the Project.

The President this morning received the committee of citizens recently appointed by District Commissioner Wight under authority conferred upon him at a mass meeting of citizens to consider the question of properly celebrating the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the national capital. The committee, which consists of Messrs. James G. Berret, A. T. Britton, C. J. Bell, John Joy Edson, Lawrence Gardner, M. M. Parker, R. Ross Perry, Theodore W. Noyes and John W. Thompson, was accompanied by Commissioner Wight, the ex-officio chairman of the committee, the only absentee being Mr. Edson.

After presenting the members of the committee Mr. Wight handed the President the following letter, explanatory of the committee's errand:

The Explanatory Letter.

"The citizens of the District of Columbia are desirous of celebrating in an appropriate manner the centennial of the removal of the government to its permanent capital in the city of Washington.

"At a meeting of citizens held on the even-

"At a meeting of citizens held on the evening of the 24th of October the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to consider plans for such a celebration and report to a meeting of citizens when prepared to make suitable recommendations. "This committee has been appointed, and consists of the following gentlemen: James G. Berret, A. T. Britton, C. J. Bell. M. M. Parker, R. Ross Perry, John Joy Edson, J. W. Thompson, T. W. Noves and Lawrence Gardner, all of whom have had experience in conducting matters of this kind, six of them having acted as chairmen of inaugural ceremonies.

"A meeting of the committee was held on the evening of the 1st of November, and after fully discussive the

"A meeting of the committee was held on the evening of the 1st of November, and after fully discussing the subject, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of those present that the celebration should be national in its character, rather than local, and it was suggested that the committee should be enlarged by the selection of an equal number of gentlemen to represent the national government, so that in the beginning of this important movement there should be full conference and united action by the representatives of both the federal and District governments. action by the representatives of both the federal and District governments.

"Awaiting such an enlargement of the committee, no steps have been taken toward the formulation of any definite plans, but the gentlemen already appointed feel that the celebration should be in keeping with the dignity and importance of the occasion, and that it should be marked in some permanent way by the erection of a suitable building or arch, or other structure, which would emphasize and perpetuate the occasion for all time.

"The committee, therefore, has the honor

The committee therefore has the honto request that this subject may be made a part of your annual message to the Congress of the United States, and, if consist-ent with your sense of public duty, that you suggest a suitable appropriation out an object so patriotic and in the whole country will without doubt

gladly take part. "You are respectfully requested to appoint as members of this committee such a number of gentlemen as you may deem proper

to represent the federal government. Mr. Berret's Outline.

Mr. Wight called up Mr. Berret to outline to the President the suggestions the committee have in mind for celebrating the event, and in response Mr. Berret said that first of all it seemed to the committee that the occasion should be national in character, and fully in keeping with the dignity of the event. It had been suggested, he stated, that some permanent structure should be erected here, possibly a memo-rial hall, in which many relies of historical importance and value could be stored and viewed by the thousands of people who visit the national capital, or perhaps the erection of a memorial bridge across that the committee of arrangements should not be simply local in character, but should be enlarged by the addition of men who would represent the national government. Replying to Mr. Berret's remarks, President, who seemed deeply interested, said that he was favorably impressed with the suggestions made by Mr. Berret, and thought it eminently fitting that the occasion should be celebrated.

He remarked that American celebrations, properly managed, are great factors in pushing ahead the development of the ountry, and at no time, he said, since the settlement of the anti-slavery question has there been a more auspicious time than the present for such a celebration. He referred to the absence of all sectional feeling and to the sentiment of good will existing throughout the country, remarking that everything seemed to lend itself to the successful celebration of such an occasion. He said he would be glad to consider the matter and to refer to it in his annual message to Congress, or in a later message, and assured the committee that if Congress would give him the authority he would glad to appoint on the committee certain representatives of the national government. glad to

Some Suggestions.

It was suggested during the conference with the President that, inasmuch as the celebration is to be a national event, it would be appropriate to appoint the governors of the several states of the Union. It was also suggested that the first step to be taken after the meeting of Congress ould be to secure the passage of a resolution reciting that the event should be ob served by a fitting celebration and authorizing the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President to appoint additional members of the committee to formulate plans for celebrating the occasion and to secure such further legislation as may deemed proper and necessary.

As incidental to the celebration it was

remarked that great good would result to the District, as there would be a general cleaning up of the city, the doing away of grade crossings and a general improve-ment of the city, such as to place it in proper condition to receive the housands of people who will undoubtedly be attracted here by the celebration. It is thought that a meeting of citizens will be called in a few days, at which the

committee will submit its report, which report, it is believed, will be promptly ap-

Majors Fred, T. Jones and Hiram L. Grant, additional paymasters, U. S. V., have been relieved from duty in this city and ordered to take station in New York city. Acting Hospital Steward Charles F. Sanborn, now in this city, has been ordered to Savannah, Ga., for duty with the 8th Cay-

Army Orders.

Savannan, day, alry.

Sergeant R. J. Johnson, Troop M, 10th Cavalry, now in this city, has been ordered to join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Private Thomas Doyle, Battery D, 4th United States Artillery, now in this city, has been discharged from the service of the has been discharged from the service of the United States. This soldier is entitled to

The Committee to Take Charge of the Mr. Peck Tells the President About Serious Conditions in Havana Resultthe Paris Exposition.

the South Carolina Riots.

Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general of this country to the Paris exposition, arrived in Washington last night, and called upon President McKinley today to give an account of the work done by him at Paris. Mr. Peck was accompanied by Paul Blackmar, his chief of staff, and Hugh Thompson, one of the officials of the Lafayette Monument Association.

Before Mr. Peck had time to begin his narrative President McKinley congratulated him on the excellent progress he has made. The President said he had received favorable reports of Mr. Peck from official and unofficial sources. His gratification was unbounded.

President Faure of France and M. Brisson, the outgoing prime minister, both charged Mr. Peck to convey their highest regards to President McKinley. Mr. Peck did this, at the same time telling the President of the many kindnesses shown the American commissioner by these distin-guished Frenchmen. They aided him in se-curing valuable concessions and expressed the greatest friendsnip for the United

Will Refer to the Exposition.

President McKinley will refer to the exposition in his annual message. During the winter he may have something to say on the same subject in a special message. It is thought that Congress will be asked for additional money for buildings not at first contemplated. The supervising architect of the treasury will probably be asked to furnish an estimate of the cost of these buildings before appropriations are asked for

or. Mr. Peck is confident that the exhibit of the United States will rank with any in the world. He is pleased with the rush which has been made in this country by applicants for space.

Mr. Peck said today that the intention of

this country to build a monument to La-fayette in Paris was pleasing to the French and had gone far to help him in his work

The South Carolina Riots.

R. R. Tolbert, whose family suffered so much in the South Carolina riots, had a long interview with President McKinley this afternoon. With Mr. Tolbert were three refugees from that state. They are J. M. Collins, postmaster at Ninety-Six; James W. Tolbert, postmaster at Minety-Six; James W. Tolbert, postmaster at McCormick, and R. L. Henderson. It is claimed that the mob ran James W. Tolbert away, but permitted his wife to continue the post office. She is assistant. Mr. Tolbert said that R. L. Henderson had been run away from the bedside of his dead mother and m the bedside of his dead mother and was not permitted to attend her funeral

Mr. Tolbert refused to disclose the object of his conference with the President. It is said that he made a request for interference. From the White House he and his party went to the Post Office Department to confer with Postmaster General Smith. It is hinted that if it can be established that postmasters have been run away from their offices the Post Office Department wil send detectives to prosecute those who took part in the affair. This could be done the same as in the killing of the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C.

Today's Callers.

Senator Mills of Texas called at the White House today to pay his respects to President McKinley. When the senator was asked for his opinion of the recent elections he said that he had no comment to make, as he was preparing to retire to his home and private life. Representative Fletcher of Minnesota was

also a caller at the White House. TOLBERT TO REMAIN HERE.

Advised to Wait and Go Before Congress When That Body Meets.

Mr. Tolbert, the South Carolinian whose candidacy for Congress caused the recent South Carolina riot, has been advised by many republicans to remain in Washington until Congress meets, so as to go before that body with his story of the affair, Members of the republican congressional committee are understood to have advised Mr. Tolbert to remain here for the purponamed. They say that Congress must omething to put an end to such a state of

It is said that President McKinley may call attention to the recent rlots in his annual report. He may go further than this and make some recomme

Ordered to This City.

Majs. John Demerit and Herbert M. Lord additional paymasters, U. S. V., have been relieved from duty at Manila, and ordered to return to the United States and report in person in this city to the paymaste

general of the army. Maj. Whipple's New Duty.

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, U S. A., now en route from Manila to San Francisco, has been ordered, upon his ar rival in the United States, to report in person to the commanding general, department of Dakota, for duty as chief paymaster of

Gen. Wood's Sanitary Report.

The sanitary report of General Wood Santiago for November 12 shows as follows: Total sick, 1,115; fever of all kinds, 571; death, Edward Moss, private, H, 23d Kansas, November 12, typhoid fever.

Ordered to Porte Rico. Capt. John Little, commissary of sub-

istence, U. S. A., now in this city, accompanied by his two authorized clerks and a commissary sergeant, will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and relieve Col. Henry G. Sharpe, subsistence department, U. S. A. of the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depo at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of major. Final Trial of the Princeton.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department today for the final trial of the gunboat Princeton on the 18th instant. The Princeton will start away from Hampton Roads and remain forty-eight hours at sea, the object of the trial being not make a speed run, but simply to show that the vessel has not deteriorated in hull or machinery since she was provisionally ac

Naval Inspection Board.

cepted.

The members of the naval inspection board have returned to Washington from New York, where they made a test last Saturday of the Holland submarine boat. The report of the board is now in prepara-tion, and it is understood that it will be favorable

ing From Spanish Greed.

COMMISSIONER WIGHT'S LETTER CONGRATULATED ON THE WORK DONE SOLDIERS CLAMOR FOR THEIR PAY

Mr. McKinley Thoroughly in Sym- A Conference on the Subject of Other Unpaid Soldiers Called on to Suppress Them.

SUGGESTIONS TODAY'S CALLERS BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS

Special From a Staff Correspondent

HAVANA, November 13, via Key West, November 14.-The mutiny of the orden publico must force the unpleasant fact on the Washington authorities that something more is to be decided in Havana than yellow fever. Besides, the condition which has resulted from troops bivouacking in the streets raises fresh sanitary dangers. If they remain nouch longer the city will not be habitable for American troops this win-

Blanco and his subordinates are confident they will be able to suppress any revolt. They may be right, but it is a dangerous experiment, when public order depends upon a set of underpaid troops keeping in check another set of underpaid troops. That is

the exact situation. Today more soldiers are massed in Havana than at any time since the riots of last January. They are orderely, but they paralyze the little that was being done to-

ward surface sanitation. No one ventures to predict the outcome. The orden publico as an organization has been dispanded, and, it is claimed, disarmed, though the extent of this disarmament is doubtful. They may not act in a body, but the question which no one answers is how active other battalions may become in sympathizing with them and in demanding pay. Gen. Arola's popularity among his soldiers has disappeared since he killed the orden publico. The people of Havana are absolutely quiet, with no disposition to mix in the troubles of the army. PEPPER.

Spain Tries to Raise Money.

By Associated Press.

HAVANA, November 13 (via Key West, Fla., November 14).-The disturbances here are momentarily over. Everything is quiet and regular Spanish troops are patrolling The Spanish government yesterday offered the market here £425,000 at three days

on London, in order to apply the proceeds to the payment of the troops. Two Spanish bankers took f120,000, but the foreign houses refused to touch the paper unless first advised that the necessary funds had been denosited in London banks to meet

been denosited in London banks to meet the drafts.

The paper is being offered at one or two points below commercial rates, showing how far Spain's credit is impaired.

It is reported that forty-five ringleaders and the chief promoters of the mutiny of Thursday have been arrested and im-prisoned in Morro Castle, but it is under-stood that none of them will be court. stood that none of them will be court-

Orden Publico Disbanded.

HAVANA, Nov. 13, via Key West, Fla. Nov. 14.-The mutiny of the orden publico forces, which for two days threatened the peace of this city, has resulted in the dissolution of that body today, when, after the payment of some arrears and the promise of a full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Capt. Gen. Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the orden publico to be disbanded, that organization ceasing to

exist from this date.
As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should have extended to the gardia civil and the artillery regulars, and it would in that event have assumed much graver importance and might haps have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the island.

For some time past the uprising of the troops in consequence of the non-receipt of their pay has been feared. Not only is their pay owing for months, and in some cases for years, but the reserve pay of the soldiers, their savings since the date of their enlistment, which were looked upon by them as sacred, have been appropriated or stolen, as the men say, the government, which now turns a deaf

Amount Reaches Millions.

What amount this reserve pay reaches it is impossible to estimate, but it is known that it aggregates millions. This is what has been participating riots, causing mutiny here, impelling the men to insubordination at Nuevitas and which may yet give rise to further widespread disturbances in

The Havana mutiny, which was started yestorday, was precipitated by Gen. Arolas, the military governor of the city, whose fiery temper and brutal treatment of officers is the scurce of daily spreading dis-

At midnight on Wednesday General Arolas, at the head of a battalion of regular infantry, having been apprised of the intention of the troops to join in the mutiny and demand their pay, surprised the artil-lery outposts stationed along the Vedado road, including the Santa Clara and Reina Chorrera batteries, disarmed them and placed them under surveillance.

The next morning (Thursday) the third company of the orden publico, numbering about 150 men, drew up before the captain general's palace, in the Plaza de Armas and demanded their overdue pay. The men were ordered to retire, but refused. General Arolas, who arrived on the scene almost simultaneously, in an excess of rage lifted his baton of office and savagely attacked some of the onlookers, seriously hurting government employe, who had rushed out palace from curiosity.

By this time the Plaza de Armas filled with wildly excited crowds, who loudly condemned and cursed Gen. Arolas. Soldiers Demand Their Pay.

At that period of the excitement the or den publico, with fixed bayonets, assumed an attitude of deep hostility toward Gen. Arolas, whom the men considered responsible for the disgraceful way in which they had been treated. That moment Gen. Solano, Captain General Blanco's chief of staff, appeared at the palace door and commanded the attention of the men. H addressed them in a conciliatory tone, upbraided them for their insubordination and condemned the ill-advised cours; the

Then placing himself at their head General Solano himself marched the men back their quarters, where he again addressed them, promising them they would be paid Thursday. The day passed quietly without any further incident until dusk. The mutincus orden publico had then learned that Gen. Arolas had called over

4,000 regulars in from the suburbs. Believing that Gen. Arolas meant to disarm them the orden publico again left their quarters, each man with 150 rounds of ammunition in his belt, and lined up in the street opposite the armory, ready to offer resistance, if

Troops Would Not Charge.

Shortly after nightfall General Arolas, at the head of the regulars, and preceded by a band of music playing national airs, arrived before the orden publico's headquar-

ters, where he halted. Before him stood the mutinous 3d Company, grim and sullen

the mutinous 3d Company, grim and sullen. Turning to the men, General Arolas reminded them they were regulars and veterans, not mere policemen, as they had been tauntingly referred to.

The Orden Publico then gave three cheers for Spain and the army, which were lustily answered. To the disgust of Gen. Arolas, however, right on the heels of these "vivas" the regulars cheered their comrades and the Orden Publico answered in turn.

Gen. Arolas, mad with rage, ordered his men to charge, but they refused to obey. He then ordered them to fire, which they

also refused to do.

General Arolas then realized he had lost his moral influence over the men, and, after calling the officers aside and conferring with them for a few minutes, he left for the palace accompanied by his staff and seven officers.

Arolas Killed Unarmed Soldiers.

About two blocks from the scene of the mutiny, General Arolas' party came upon an innocent and unsuspecting member of the orden publico, hwo was unarmed. Mad with fury, General Arolas drew his sword and savagely attacked the man, inflicting on'him severe wounds from which the

ing on'him severe wounds from which the victim of the assault died this morning. In the mix-up Lleutenant Matta, General Arolas' aid de camp, had his hand cut, supposedly by General Arolas' sword, as it was the only one drawn.

Toward 11 o'clock General Arolas, who had been informed that further uprisings had taken place among other companies of the Orden Publico, returned to where he had left the troops and ordered them away, leaving a guard stationed in the buildings adjoining and facing the barracks of the Orden Publico, who by this time had been persuaded by their own officers to withdraw within their quarters.

Situation at Nuevitas.

KEY WEST, Fla., November 14.-Private eports from Puerto Principe and Nucvitas, Cuba, say that 7,000 regular soldiers mutinied, demanding their pay before embarking for Spain. About 4,000 armed soldiers, the report adds, presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on the military governor, Emilio March, for their overdue pay. Thereupon Gen. March drew his sword and ordered them to disband. The soldiers, however, refused to obey, and some of them, armed with loaded rifles, threatened the life of Gen. March, who re-turned his sword to its scabbard, crying out:

"Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me." The soldiers, in reply, shouted: "No, no; we only want our pay before embarking for

we only want our pay belove characteristics.

Spain."

General March promised them that they would be paid, and the soldiers returned to their quarters peaceably.

The steamer Alava left Havana four days ago with \$150,000 with which to pay those soldiers who were to embark immediately for Spain.

for Spain. for Spain.

The cruiser Alfonso XII and the gunboats Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel have proceeded for Neuvitas to compel the soldiers to embark, after which they will proceed to Gibara for a like purpose, and will then go to Spain, unless new orders are received.

A LAW CLERK RESIGNS.

Mr. Warwick Leaves the Office of

the Controller of the Currency. Walter W. Warwick, chief law clerk in the office of the controller of the treasury, has resigned, and will leave in a few days for his home in Cincinnati to resume the practice of law. Mr. Warwick entered the department in 1893 as confidential clerk to First Controller Bowler, and in 1898 was promoted to a law clerkship in the same office by Secretary Carlisle. In the competitive examination ordered by Secretary Gage in 1897 to fill the position of chief law clerk Mr. Warwick obtained the highest rank over twenty-two competitors, and was promoted to the office he has since filled. His examination was so creditable as to call forth the praise of Secretary

Gage himself.

The position of chief law clerk is one of the most important now covered by the ivil service rules.

Mr. Warwick is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court and of the supreme court of Ohlo. He practiced law in Cincinnati several years before com-

ing to Washington. He is a democrat in politics.
Controller Tracewell used every argument to get Mr. Warwick to remain in his

office.
Secretary Gage has written a letter to Mr. Warwick, saying: "In accepting your resignation I have to thank you for your kindly expressions of your gentlemanly character, marked ability and faithful service afforded me the pleasure of recognizing your merit by giving you an earned advancement to clerkship in the office of the

controlled of the treasury. "I appreciate the loss of your services to the department, and assure you that I have full confidence in your future success in

your profession.' TURKS ALL OUT OF CRETE.

Last of Them Leave Today-Kniser's Yacht Sighted. CANEA, Island of Crete, November 14 .-

Chakir Pacha and the last Turkish soldiers left here today. The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern passed Cretan waters at 4 o'clock this orning. The dispatch boat Herta entered

uda bay in order to fetch dispatches for

Imperor William. Colorado Troops Ordered Home. DENVER, Col., November 14.-Gov. Adams has received a telegram from Adit. Gen. Corbin to the effect that the volunteer egiments now doing duty in the Philippines

Dr. J. Underwood Hall Dead. SAN JOSE, Cal., November 14.-Dr. J. Underwood Hall, a prominent physician, is dead. He was eight-five years of age and a native of Kentucky. During the war he had charge of the Union hospital at Glas-

are to be ordered home as soon as the troops en route for the islands take their

Soldier's Son Dies of Hydrophobia. SEDALIA, Mo., November 14.-Thomas

Mcore, seven years old, son of E. J. Moore, a member of Company I, 2d Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, is dead of hydrophobia. The lad was bitten two weeks ago by a dog which was supposed to be suffering with rables. A few hours before the boy died he commenced to bark like a dog, and was attacked with frequent convuisions. He tried to bite his attendants, and seemed possessed of superhuman strength. death was a most agonizing one.

Japan Buys Alcohol Here.

PEORIA, Ill., November 14.-Another train load of alcohol billed to Japan has been sent west. It will be used in the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder. There were eleven cars of sixty-five barrels each, or 62,920 gallons. Recently an order was received here for a large supply of spirits to be shipped to Great Britain

Commissioner Ross Much Better.

District Commissioner John W. Ross, who has been confined to his apartments at the Varnum by illness for the past two weeks, was reported this afternoon to be very much better.

Thousands of situations have been tained through the want columns of The

DEATH BY SUICIDE

No other paper in the world reaches so large a per centage of families

the city where printed as does The

Evening Star in Washington, As an advertising medium for the District of Columbia The Star is therefore

without an equal.

Abial Frost, Riggs House Bookkeeper,

Skull Crushed and Arms Broken by

the Fall.

THE CORONER NOTIFIED

Abial Frost, apparently fifty-five years of age, and a hotel bookkeeper, committee suicide this morning by jumping from the Aqueduct bridge, which crosses the Potomac between Georgetown and Rosslyn. The jump was made about five minutes before 7 o'clock, and was witnessed by a few people who happened to be on the structure at the time. Within a few hours after ward the body was recovered. The remains were taken to the seventh precinct station. where they were held pending the appear

ance of the coroner. At the hour of the suicide there was a limited number of people on the bridge, most of them being colored women will live in Rosslyn and the surrounding cour try, and are in service in Georgetown and Washington. He old not attract any special attention while crossing the bridge, and only two people were behind him, a colored woman and her daughter. Police-man Will Hess happened to be standing or the bridge, just across the canal, at the site where the old toll house of the former aqueduct stood.

Colored Women Witness.

The man, who was afterwards identified as Frost, wore a light weight, dark overcoat, closely buttoned around him, and a black derby. When at pier No. 4 of the bridge the one exactly north of the damaged pier which is now being repaired, he stopped. Up to this time, so far as can be earned, he walked perfectly straight, and did not once look over the rail, which is about three and a half feet high, but he stopped at the pier above mentioned and drew off his overcoat. The colored women were within fifty or sixty yards of him when he threw the coat to the wooden footwalk, climbed the rail of the bridge, and jumped off.

For an instant the speciators were

For an instant the spectators were speechless, but their yells soon after at-tracted the attention of Policeman Hess, who quickly ran to the scene. The man had by this time disappeared in the water, and only a small circle of ripples marked the spot where he went down. By this time all of the pedestrians on the bridge had gathered at the spot on the bridge where the man went over. As soon as the news spread the crowd was largely in-

her daughter, was behind Frest, was Kate Smith. She works in the family of a Georgetown plumber as a servant. Her daughter, Marceline, was with her, intend-ing to vis)t some friends in the city. They live at Queen's Station, Arlington district, Va. They looked over the rail as the man jumped, and saw the body sail through the air. Before striking the water he struck the projecting edge of the stone pler, and this deflected the original course, and the body seemed to slide down the side of the pier and sink into the water. Policeman Hess was less than seventy-five yards from

the place where the jump was made.

In a very short time a small boat manned by Bob Golden and Harry Magruder was at the scene. Shortly after 9 o'clock the body was caught and brought to the surface. It was expected that the current the stream, but instead it was caught al

most at the same spot where it went down

The Clothing Scarched. The overcoat was taken in charge by the olice and searched, but there was nothing brought to light to disclose his identity, a large white silk handkerchief and a pair of kid gloves being the only articles found Ha had kept on his hat when the jump was made, and this was picked up shortly after-

ward, several hundred vards below the

bridge. It was an ordinary black derby,

from a local hatter, but did not have the name of the owner in it. When the body was taken to the station t was searched by Precinct Detective Burrows. A pair of gold-rimmed spectacles in a leather case were found, while in a vest pocket there was a fountain pen and a lead pencil. The force of the collision of the body with the pier, or with the water, had snapped the pencil in half. From the trousers pockets a bunch of keys was taken, and also two penknives. The sum of \$1.65 in quarters and nickels was found. In the vest pocket there was a handsome gold watch and chain, with a heavy locket as a charm. The watch was an open-face one, and the crystal was smashed into small pieces. The hands of the watch had stopped at exactly 6:55, probably the time

used as a charm, contained a small portrait of a middle-aged woman, whose identity could not be learned. The name of the suicide was secured from number of papers found in the clothes A letter from Chicago, with no date, but postmarked November 7, was signed by "Gertrude," evidently a daughter of the deceased. The letter was of an affection-ate nature, and spoke of the birth of a son. It contained no clue which would serve to show a cause for the rash act. Another paper was a bill from the ice company, made out to Mr. Frost of 1313 14th street for \$3; another note, made out to 0. G. Sta-ples, and signed by W. W. Widdicombe, for \$1,100, dated July 28, and canceled. It was indorsed by O. G. Staples and A. Frost. A receipt from L. K. Devendorf, as it was deciphered, for \$30 was also found; also a freight bill from an express company, and a complimentary ticket to a Russian bath establishment on G street. The latter ticket was made out to A. Frost, clerk of Riggs House. Finding the same name on all of the papers, the police came to the

the suicide struck the water. The locket,

conclusion that the name of the suicide was Frost. Appearance of the Body.

The body when recovered and taken to the station presented a bad appearance. The left side of the head from the temple to the top of the head was slightly caved in, due, it is believed, to the head striking the edge of the pier in the descent. Both of the arms were broken and partly crushed at the wrists, also caused, it was thought, by striking the pier. It is the opinion of the police that the contact with the pler caused death, and that the man was dead before

A few minutes after 11 o'clock Mr. O. G.

Staples appeared at the police station and identified the remains as those of Frost. According to Mr. Staples, Frost left the hotel at 6 o'clock this morning with his overcoat, a number of people seeing him depart. He knew nothing of his whereabouts until a telephone message was re-ceived announcing the suicide. He had been looking for Frost, for he had the keys to looking for Frost, for he had the keys to the safe of the hotel, and it was impossible to open the same, there being occasion to open it for some material. From this it is inferred that Frost had boarded a car and went immediately to Georgetown. No one remembers seeing him go across the bridge, and the idea at first prevailed that he had been stopping at Rosslyn over night. Counting the time required to make the trip on the street cars and the walk across the bridge, Frost did not lose many minutes before making the leap.

Mr. Staples was unable to assign any

Takes His Own Life. JUMPS FROM THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE